

# Woman's Page

## How to Fight the High Cost of Living

Learn to Save—How Home and Land Was Paid For in Seven Years—Have Your Own Little Garden Plot and See How Much It Will Save on the Monthly Expense Account—Where Do All the Pins Go?—Origin of "Pin Money" Phrase—Wrong Influence Leads Sons Astray—Recipes.

### LEARN TO SAVE

Editor Standard Woman's Page: We have been married nearly seven years. We have our little home nearly paid for—in less than a year it will be clear—and we are paying on five acres of land at the edge of our city. It means a good many sacrifices in the little pleasures of life. I have always done all my own work, and do all the sewing, and try to save all I can by mending each little hole before it is too late.

We also have a nice little garden each year, so that brings us all our small and early vegetables. We had a nice sized strawberry bed that supplied us with more than we could use last summer. We have four cherry trees, gooseberries, currants, grapes, apples, and rhubarb. As we are a family of four, and the two children are small, it does not take much for our table and I can sell quite a little. I can call my fruit, tomatoes, jellies, preserves—in fact, I buy no bottled or canned goods at all, as we think they are inferior to what we can put up ourselves.

When one thing is gone in the garden I plant another, and that way we have our food fresh and as long as the season lasts for it. I never buy tomatoes, corn, cabbage, beets, or onions for my canning purposes.

My husband is a railroad man, and of course is gone a great deal, but I do not hire my garden put in, for I love to do those things, and I think the outdoor exercise is good for me when I am in the house so much. I am really proud of my garden, for my husband has scarcely touched it this spring, except to spade some for me. I am not discouraged because we have not as much as our neighbors or friends, for I know it is all ours, and they only rent. We try each month to put something to our bank account.

"S. E. J."

WHERE DO ALL THE PINS GO? Has the housewife ever asked herself the question, "How much do I spend on pins in a year, and how many pins have I wasted during that time?"

The world's output of pins is about 150,000,000 per day. It is seldom that a pin gets broken or worn, and the question is, therefore, "Where do all the pins go to?" The greater number of them get lost, and there is no other domestic article where there is so much waste by loss.

In former days the number of men required to make a pin was one of the marvels of the manufacturing world, but as with most other manufactured products, machinery has taken the place of men, and pins are now produced much faster.

The machines are so perfect that they cut the wire of which the pins

are made into pieces of the right length, head, point, polish, and sort them. They are then put into another machine, which affixes them to paper at the rate of 80,000 to 100,000 per hour.

In the fourteenth century pins were pins. They were not carelessly lost as nowadays. In England the law permitted that they should only be sold on the first two days of January each year, in order that they might not become too common. It therefore became the custom for women of all classes to buy their year's stock of pins on these days, and the money given them for this purpose by their husbands or fathers was known as "pin money"—a phrase that has survived to the present day.

### THE WRONG INFLUENCE

(Copyright 1913 by Laura Jean Libbey)

When parents send their sons out into the world the silent prayer upmost in their hearts is that they may be kept from wrongful influences. They know full well that it is the influence brought to bear upon them that will make or mar their early life. They realize how unutterably lonely the boy is who is away from home and mother.

It is not his intention to go wrong, but it is the influence about him which shapes his course. When there is a crowd of young men together and one who is apparently the moving spirit of the party suggests going to this place of amusement or the other one it is not as easy as some people may imagine for the son who is away from home influences to raise a dissenting voice. That would provoke ridicule and start up a host of enemies, perhaps costing him the position which he has secured with great difficulty. He does not aspire to be the jolliest fellow among the crowd, but he is pushed, as it were, into contributing his share of the amusements offered. He may be brought in contact with the class of young women whom he has not known before. It is the influence of his comrades which causes him to drift along in their society. Such companions do love to despise a shining mark. He is drawn into the whirlpool as the leaflet is drawn into the strong current, unable to resist it.

The only power which can rescue a young man from wrong influence that has gained a hold upon him is meeting some noble young woman who arouses all his better manhood and profound respect. For her sake he will break with men friends who bound themselves closely to him. He will forswear the wine cup and resist all of the sneers and jeers of

those of evil influence who would coax him from her side.

It is the greatest blessing in the world to a man who is away from home and among strangers if love for a noble woman comes to him. The loved ones in the home far away dread such a catastrophe. They do not realize that it is a blessing in disguise.

It is the young man without home ties or kin folk ties to hold him in check who is most apt to loose his hold upon that which is best, truest, and moral. Love can redeem him, even though his feet have strayed on the downward path.

A man must always learn for himself the great truth that some of the influences which held him the closest in their grasp were wrong; that the love which caused him to break away from them was the turning point of his life for the better.

A dear home picture is always sweet and appealing to a man's heart. It brings back to him the memory of his own home and mother, causing him to resolve to spring into his heart that he must have a home of his own to make him thoroughly happy again. That thought brings with it the desire for a wife in it. The girl whom he loves fits into the picture.

Evil comrades realize that for the first moment that love calls a young man he is lost to them. Their influence over him is at an end. It is the young man who is invulnerable to true love who is in danger, and for whose safety in after years his folk may well feel alarm.

The society of nice girls will uplift any man and keep him from wrong influences. Even though the years go by and he does not wed, yet still clings to the companionship of the right kind of girls, there is hope for him. He is passing many fair ones by eye he finds the right one who is to crown him with all of life's choicest blessings.

## HITCHCOCK HAS REPLY

Silver City, N. M., June 4.—On arriving at Silver City yesterday from the Mogollon mountains, where he has been spending some weeks, Former Postmaster Frank H. Hitchcock was shown for the first time the statement issued a few days ago by Postmaster General Burleson attacking his administration of the postoffice department. After reading the charges Mr. Hitchcock issued the following statement:

"A committee composed in the main of newly appointed assistants, having less than three months' experience in postoffice matters, attempts in a report to the present head of the department to discredit the financial showing made by the postal service under President Taft's administration. After reporting alleged discrepancies that are insignificant when compared with the money known to have been saved by their predecessors, proceeds in its published statement to enlighten the American people as to the character of the postal service they have been receiving. Their statement is as inaccurate as it is gratuitous.

"The public well knows that never was the postal service conducted more efficiently, or mail handled with greater precision and dispatch, than in the closing years of the Taft administration. In that administration nearly five thousand postoffices were established, delivery carriers were provided in about 300 additional cities and over 2000 new rural routes, aggregating about 75,000 miles were authorized.

"Notwithstanding these great extensions of service and the heavy increase in expenditures required, the postoffice was placed on a self-sustaining basis, and that was its condition when on the fourth of March it passed into the hands of newly appointed officers who seem thus far to have been exhausting their time and their energy in a vain attempt to detract from the record made by the devoted public servants they succeeded.

### Made Previous Attack.

"The postal committee of a Democratic house of congress endeavored last year in a similar manner to attack the audited accounts of the postal service, but after investigation that committee was fair enough to admit that the department had become substantially self-sustaining. The returns as to surplus or deficit are made up not by the postoffice department but by the treasury department, where all postoffice incomes are received and all postal accounts finally audited.

If the postoffice department of wiping out the postal deficit and the record thus certified in his fiscal report is likely to stand in ment could have received a proper allowance for the cost of carrying franked mail, the postal surplus would have been much larger than that recorded and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail having an aggregate weight of about 61,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge. Had the usual rates been paid on this matter, it is estimated that the revenues would have been increased by more than \$20,000,000.

"In the last administration we appealed in vain to a Democratic house to abolish the franking abuse. It is the subject that the present postal management might well consider for it affords an opportunity to have the department millions of dollars a year. But judging from the committee's report, as published in the press, the gentlemen now in charge of postal destinies seem more interested in disclosing the fact that in the four years preceding March 4, an average of thirty-four clerks per annum remained vacant in the department.

"The United States postal service comprises altogether more than 300,000 offices and men. It is the largest business organization in the world. It expends annually about \$250,000,000 and now takes in approximately that amount in postal receipts. It requires a high order of business ability and the closest kind of application on the part of the various officers in charge to conduct successfully a public service so extensive and so intricate.

"The question very naturally may present itself in the public mind as to why the present officers of the department instead of consuming all this time in an endeavor to discredit the good work of the men they succeeded, are not devoting themselves more attentively to the various branches of the service entrusted to their care and broader still further the usefulness of the postoffice. They will find it a considerable task and one requiring their strict attention to maintain throughout our vast country the efficiency of the postal service as duplicated and extended by their predecessors and particularly of those great branches of the service recently established for the benefit of the people by a Republican administration—the postal savings bank and the parcel post."

Mothers are not so much in need of a legal holiday in their honor as one now and then for their own use and enjoyment by common consent of the balance of the household.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Chill Narrowly Escapes. Provo, June 3.—Fire last night completely destroyed the ranch house of William H. Ray on Provo Bench. Fred Thurgood, the caretaker of the ranch,



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to buy horses and mules—will be at Union Stock Yards in Ogden all day Friday, and Saturday forenoon, June 6 and 7—all kinds of good horses, large or small, broke or unbroke—no plugs or cripples wanted.

**A. H. LANGMANN**

### FOR A YOUTHFUL FIGURE

The daintiness of this little dress can only be indicated in a drawing. The plain lawn waist is fastened to a skirt of embroidered lawn flouncing. Both are tucked and trimmed with small white pearl buttons.

The bolero is of figured chiffon voile in blue mauve and green, edged with lace bands. The sash is blue and the bow at the back black velvet.

### SUMMER CRUISE OF THE "MIDDIES"

Washington, June 4.—Preparations for the annual midsummer cruise of the midshipmen of the naval academy at Annapolis, practically have been completed. Members of the naval class will leave on the Illinois. Their itinerary will include Antwerp, Vigo and Cadiz, Spain, Gibraltar and Funchal in the Madeira Islands. They will leave Funchal about August 10 and after target practice on the Southern drill grounds, will return to Annapolis, August 29.

The members of the first and second classes will have their usual summer training with the vessels of the Atlantic fleet. They will go aboard Saturday and set sail Monday, gathering in Nagarssett bay and participating in the various maneuvers along the Atlantic coast.

The battleships are now assembling in Hampton roads, where they are coaling and taking on provisions for the trip. They are the Wyoming, Rear Admiral Rodgers's flagship, the Florida, North Dakota, Delaware, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Kansas, Virginia, Georgia, Oklahoma, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Louisiana.

Zilpha J. Stephens to J. L. Garner, lot 49 to 52, inclusive, block 31, Lake View Addition, Ogden survey. Consideration \$400.

J. L. Garner to Lester A. Herrick, lots 49 and 50, block 31, Lake View Addition, Ogden survey. Consideration \$200.

## STATE NEWS

### NEW KNIGHT COMPANY.

Provo, June 3.—Articles of Incorporation of the Knight-Christensen Metallurgical company have been filed with the county clerk. The purpose of the company is to purchase, lease, control, manage and in any and every way acquire and operate plants for the milling, treatment and reduction of ores. Also to buy, sell and deal in ores and minerals; to construct and maintain roads, waterways, aqueducts, pumping plants, wharves, piers, docks, smelting works, telephone, telegraph and light and power transmission.

The principal place of business of the company will be Provo City. The amount of the capital stock is \$100,000.